

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Summary:

Claims 1-15, 19-22, and 24 are presently pending in this application. Claims 1 and 9 have been amended. Claims 18 and 23 have been canceled. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner favorably reconsider and allow the pending claims.

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection:

At page 3, paragraph 6 of the Office Action, claims 1-15 and 18-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,330,577 to Kim in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,687,879 to Teshima. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection, and requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the obviousness rejection.

The Office Action has failed to meet its burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. According to MPEP §2143, three basic criteria must be met to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP §706.02(j).

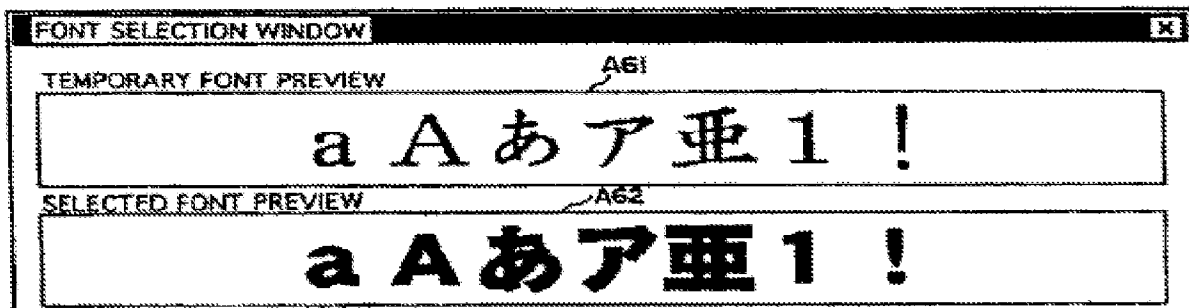
As recited above, to form a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C §103(a) the

cited references, when combined, must teach or suggest every element of the claim. *See* MPEP §2143.03, for example. Applicant respectfully submits that the Office Action has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the cited references, taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest every element recited in currently amended independent claims 1 and 9. Therefore currently amended independent claims 1 and 9 define over Kim in view of Teshima whether taken alone or in combination. For example, currently amended independent claim 1 recites in a salient portion:

... concurrently displaying the same text, including the same plural characters in the first order, in a second font format differing from the first font format in the font preview display area wherein the text displayed in the first font format and the second font format includes the same text in a single language.

Regarding dependent claim 18, at least a portion of which has been included in currently amended independent claim 1, the Examiner alleges that Teshima FIG. 30 teaches that the text displayed in the first font format and the second font format includes the same text in a single language. Applicant respectfully disagrees. For example, FIG. 30, reproduced in part below, illustrates that the temporary font preview window and the selected font preview window display text in more than one language.

Fig. 30



More specifically, the first two letters depicted (read from left to right) are the miniscule “a” and the majuscul “A” of the of the modern English alphabet. The next three characters are clearly not members of the modern English alphabet. For example, the third character depicted is a member of the Japanese Hiragana alphabet (and may be represented in Romaji as “a”). Applicant therefore asserts that the letters depicted represent at least two languages. Accordingly, Applicant asserts that currently amended independent claim 1 is patentable as Kim in view of Teshima, either taken alone or in combination, do not teach wherein the text displayed in the first font format and the second font format includes the same text in a single language as recited by currently amended independent claim 1. Dependent claims 2-8, and 19-22 are patentable as each depends from patentable independent claim 1. *See* MPEP §2143.03, for example.

Further, currently amended independent claim 9 recites in a salient portion:

. . . concurrently displaying the same text in the font preview area of the display in the second font, wherein the concurrently displayed text includes the same plural characters in the first order and wherein the text displayed in the first font and the second font includes the same text in a single language.

The Examiner alleges that claim 23, at least a portion of which has been included in currently amended independent claim 9, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as that of claim 18. Accordingly, at least for the reasons offered above with respect to currently amended independent claim 1, Applicant asserts that currently amended independent claim 9 is patentable as it recites at least an element not taught by Kim in view of Teshima either taken alone or in combination. Dependent claims 10-15 and 24 are patentable as each depends from patentable independent claim 9.

CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that he has overcome the Examiner's rejections and that he has the right to claim the invention as set forth in the listed claims. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at 503-425-6826 to discuss any matter concerning this application.

Applicant does not otherwise concede, however, the correctness of the Office Action's rejection with respect to any of the dependent claims discussed above. Accordingly, Applicant hereby reserves the right to make additional arguments as may be necessary to further distinguish the dependent claims from the cited references, taken alone or in combination, based on additional features contained in the dependent claims that were not discussed above.

Applicant respectfully requests further examination on the merits of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: December 17, 2007
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